SJS 44 (Rev. 12/07, NJ 5/08)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

	or the state of th					
I. (a) PLAINTIFFS			DEFENDANTS			
NORMAM SWATZELL			NCO FINANCIAL SYSTEMS, INC			
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff			County of Residenc	e of First Listed Defendant		
(c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Address, Telephone Number and Email Address, Telephone Number and Email Address			NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE LAND INVOLVED.			
Craig Thor Kimmel, Es Kimmel & Silverman, I				IN TOUTED.		
30 E. Butler Pike	0.	A	attorneys (If Known)			
Ambler, PA 19002						
(215) 540-8888		. 0				
II. BASIS OF JURISD	ICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)				(Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)	
U.S. Government Plaintiff	☑ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)	1	or Diversity Cases Only of This State	y) PTF DEF	PTF DEF vincipal Place	
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant	🗂 4 Diversity	Citizen	of Another State	O 2 O 2 Incorporated and		
Determine	(Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)		or Subject of a	O 3 O 3 Foreign Nation	06 06	
IV NATURE OF SUIT	T (Place an "X" in One Box Only)	Forci	gn Country		<u> </u>	
	1 (Place an "X" in One Box Only) TORTS	FOR	FEBTURE/PENALVE	y BANKRUPTCY	SECRETARIOS SECRET	
☐ 110 Insurance	PERSONAL INJURY PERSONAL INJU		Agriculture	1 422 Appeal 28 USC 158	☐ 400 State Reapportionment	
120 Marine 130 Miller Act	 310 Airplane 362 Personal Injury 315 Airplane Product Med. Malpract 		Other Food & Drug Drug Related Seizure	 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 	☐ 410 Antitrust ☐ 430 Banks and Banking	
340 Negotiable Instrument	Liability 🗇 365 Personal Injury	/- (of Property 21 USC 88	t l	☐ 450 Commerce	
☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment	☐ 320 Assault, Libel & Product Liabili Slander ☐ 368 Asbestos Perso		Liquor Laws R.R. & Truck	PROPERTY RIGHTS	460 Deportation 470 Racketeer Influenced and	
151 Medicare Act	330 Federal Employers' Injury Product	☐ 650 <i>.</i>	Airline Regs.	☐ 830 Patent	Corrupt Organizations	
(2) 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans	Liability Liability 340 Marine PERSONAL PROPE		Occupational Snfety/Health	☐ 840 Trademark	480 Consumer Credit 490 Cable/Sat TV	
(Excl. Veterans)	345 Marine Product 370 Other Fraud	□ 690 €	Other		☐ 810 Selective Service	
☐ 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits	Liability 371 Truth in Lendir 350 Motor Vehicle 380 Other Personal		IABOR Fair Labor Standards	SOCIAL SECURITY	Exchange	
(1) 160 Stockholders' Suits	☐ 355 Motor Vehicle Property Dama;	ge /	Act	☐ 862 Black Lung (923)	875 Customer Challenge	
☐ 190 Other Contract ☐ 195 Contract Product Liability	Product Liability 🖸 385 Property Dama 🗇 360 Other Personal Product Liabilit		Labor/Mgmt, Relations Labor/Mgmt.Reporting		12 USC 3410 890 Other Statutory Actions	
196 Franchise	lnjury Frontier English		& Disclosure Act	□ 865 RS1 (405(g))	O 891 Agricultural Acts	
REAL PROPERTY ☐ 210 Land Condemnation	☐ 441 Voting ☐ 510 Motions to Vac		Railway Labor Act	■ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff	892 Economic Stabilization Act 893 Environmental Matters	
☐ 220 Foreclosure	D 442 Employment Senience		Other Labor Litigation Empl. Ret. Inc.	or Defendant)	894 Energy Allocation Act	
	O 443 Housing/ Habeas Corpus:		Security Act	O 871 IRS—Third Party	895 Freedom of Information	
240 Torts to Land 245 Tort Product Liability	Accommodations		IMMIGRATION		Act 900Appeal of Fee Determination	
290 All Other Real Property	445 Amer. w/Disabilities - 540 Mandamus & C	Other 462	Naturalization Applica	tion	Under Equal Access	
	Employment		Habeas Corpus - Alien Detainee	1	to Justice 950 Constitutionality of	
	Other		Other Immigration		State Statules	
	☐ 440 Other Civil Rights	'	Actions			
V. ORIGIN Original Proceeding 2 Removed from 3 Remanded from Appellate Court 4 Reinstated or 5 Transferred from another of district Litigation 7 Appeal to District Judge from Judge from Magistrate Appeal to District Judge from Judge fr						
	Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you	•	LSE	necify) Engado lonal statutes unless diversity):	Juaument	
VI. CAUSE OF ACTI	ON Brief description of cause: Fair Debt Collection Practices					
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:	☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23	ON DE	MAND S	CHECK YES only JURY DEMANE	y if demanded in complaint: D; Ø Yes ☐ No	
VIII, RELATED CAS	E(S) (See instructions): JUDGE			DOCKET NUMBER		
Explanation:		7	1/4	,		
DATE SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD						
•						
			/			

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

assignment to appropriate calendar.			
Address of Plaintiff: 235 Ewm, Tallula, 12 424			
Address of Defendant: 507 Production Road Hast	1am 197 19044		
Place of Accident, Incident or Transaction:			
(Use Reverse Side For Ad			
Does this civil action involve a nongovernmental corporate party with any parent corporation an	/		
(Attach two copies of the Disclosure Statement Form in accordance with Fed.R.Civ.P. 7.1(a))	Yes□ No□		
Does this case involve multidistrict litigation possibilities?	Yes□ No□		
RELATED CASE, IF ANY:	W.		
Case Number: Judge	Date Terminated:		
Civil cases are deemed related when yes is answered to any of the following questions:			
1. Is this case related to property included in an earlier numbered suit pending or within one year	ar previously terminated action in this court?		
	Yes□ No□		
Does this case involve the same issue of fact or grow out of the same transaction as a prior su action in this court?	iit pending or within one year previously terminated		
	Yes No No		
3. Does this case involve the validity or infringement of a patent already in suit or any earlier m	-		
terminated action in this court?	Yes No W		
4. Is this case a second or successive habeas corpus, social security appeal, or pro se civil rights	case filed by the same individual?		
7. Daniel Control of Society of Property o	Yes No No		
CIVIL: (Place ✓ in ONE CATEGORY ONLY)			
A. Federal Question Cases:	B. Diversity Jurisdiction Cases:		
Indemnity Contract, Marine Contract, and All Other Contracts	1. □ Insurance Contract and Other Contracts		
2. □ FELA	2. Airplane Personal Injury		
3. □ Jones Act-Personal Injury	3. Assault, Defamation		
4. □ Antitrust	 □ Marine Personal Injury 		
5. © Patent	5. Motor Vehicle Personal Injury		
6. □ Labor-Management Relations	6. D Other Personal Injury (Please		
	specify)		
7. Civil Rights	7. © Products Liability		
8. Habeas Corpus	8. Products Liability — Asbestos		
9. □ Securities Act(s) Cases	9. □ All other Diversity Cases		
10. D Social Security Review Cases	(Please specify)		
11. All other Federal Question Cases \5 V.S.C. 1692			
(Please specify) ARBITRATION CERTI	FICATION		
Check Appropriate Ca			
I counsel of record do hereby certify			
Pursught to Local Civil Rule 53.2, Section 3(c)(2), that to the best of my knowledge and t \$150,000.00 exclusive of interest and costs;	belier, the damages recoverable in this civil action case exceed the sum of		
Relief other than monetary damages is sought.			
DATE: 4/8/11 Crain than Kimmel	57105		
Attorney-at-Law Attorney I.D.#			
NOTE: A trial de novo will be a trial by jury only if ther			
I certify that, to my knowledge, the within case is not related to any case now pending or v	within one year previously terminated action in this court		
except as noted above.			
DATE: 4/8/11 (roug thankimme)	57 101		
Attorney-at-Law	Attorney I.D.#		

CIV. 609 (6/08)

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

CASE MANAGEMENT TRACK DESIGNATION FORM

Norman	Swatzell	:	CIVIL ACTION		
	v.	:			
NCO Finan	voial Systems, In	c.	NO.		
plaintiff shall com filing the complair side of this form. designation, that d the plaintiff and al	plete a Case Management of and serve a copy on all d In the event that a def lefendant shall, with its fir	: Track Designation efendants. (See § 1 endant does not ag est appearance, sub magement Track D	nction Plan of this court, couns in Form in all civil cases at the tile. 30 of the plan set forth on the regree with the plaintiff regarding mit to the clerk of court and ser tesignation Form specifying the	me of everse g said ve on	
SELECT ONE O	F THE FOLLOWING O	ASE MANAGEM	IENT TRACKS:		
(a) Habeas Corpus – Cases brought under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 through § 2255.					
(b) Social Security and Human Se	y – Cases requesting revie crvices denying plaintiff S	w of a decision of ocial Security Ben	the Secretary of Health efits.	()	
(c) Arbitration - Cases required to be designated for arbitration under Local Civil Rule 53.2. ()					
(d) Asbestos – Ca exposure to as	ses involving claims for p bestos.	ersonal injury or p	roperty damage from	()	
commonly refe	gement – Cases that do no erred to as complex and the e reverse side of this form ases.)	nat need special or	intense management by	()	
(f) Standard Mana	agement – Cases that do r	ot fall into any one	e of the other tracks.	\bowtie	
4/8/11 Date	Ctaig The	r Kimmel at-law	Noman Swatzell Attorney for	<u> </u>	
215-540-88	88 <u>811788</u>	-2864	Kimmelecreditla	12.CCM	
Telephone	FAX Nu	mber	E-Mail Address		

(Civ. 660) 10/02

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

NORMAN SWATZELL,	
Plaintiff))
v.	Case No.:
NCO FINANCIAL SYSTEMS, INC.,)) COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR) JURY TRIAL
Defendant) JUNI IRIAL)
	(Unlawful Debt Collection Practices)

COMPLAINT

NORMAN SWATZELL ("Plaintiff"), by and through his attorneys, KIMMEL & SILVERMAN, P.C., alleges the following against NCO FINANCIAL SYSTEMS, INC. ("Defendant"):

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff's Complaint is based on the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1692 et seq. ("FDCPA"), which prohibits debt collectors from engaging in abusive, deceptive, and unfair practices, and the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227 et seq. ("TCPA").

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 2. Jurisdiction of this court arises pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(d), which states that such actions may be brought and heard before "any appropriate United States district court without regard to the amount in controversy," and 28 U.S.C. § 1331 grants this court original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the laws of the United States.
- 3. Defendant conducts business and has an office in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and therefore, personal jurisdiction is established.

4. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1).

Declaratory relief is available pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

PARTIES

- 6. Plaintiff is a natural person residing in Tallula, Illinois 62688.
- 7. Plaintiff is a "consumer" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(3).
- 8. Defendant is a national debt collection company with its corporate headquarters located at 507 Prudential Road in Horsham, Pennsylvania, 19044.
- Defendant is a "debt collector" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6),
 and repeatedly contacted Plaintiff in an attempt to collect a debt.
- 10. Defendant acted through its agents, employees, officers, members, directors, heirs, successors, assigns, principals, trustees, sureties, subrogees, representatives, and insurers.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

- 11. The Fair Debt Collection Practices Act ("FDCPA") is a comprehensive statute, which prohibits a catalog of activities in connection with the collection of debts by third parties.

 See 15 U.S.C. § 1692 et seq. The FDCPA imposes civil liability on any person or entity that violates its provisions, and establishes general standards of debt collector conduct, defines abuse, and provides for specific consumer rights. 15 U.S.C. § 1692k. The operative provisions of the FDCPA declare certain rights to be provided to or claimed by debtors, forbid deceitful and misleading practices, prohibit harassing and abusive tactics, and proscribe unfair or unconscionable conduct, both generally and in a specific list of disapproved practices.
- 12. In particular, the FDCPA broadly enumerates several practices considered contrary to its stated purpose, and forbids debt collectors from taking such action. The substantive heart of the FDCPA lies in three broad prohibitions. First, a "debt collector may not engage in any conduct the natural consequence of which is to harass, oppress, or abuse any

person in connection with the collection of a debt." 15 U.S.C. § 1692d. Second, a "debt collector may not use any false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt." 15 U.S.C. § 1692e. And third, a "debt collector may not use unfair or unconscionable means to collect or attempt to collect any debt." 15 U.S.C. § 1692f. The FDCPA is designed to protect consumers from unscrupulous collectors, whether or not there exists a valid debt, broadly prohibits unfair or unconscionable collection methods, conduct which harasses, oppresses or abuses any debtor, and any false, deceptive or misleading statements in connection with the collection of a debt.

- 13. In enacting the FDCPA, the United States Congress found that "[t]here is abundant evidence of the use of abusive, deceptive, and unfair debt collection practices by many debt collectors," which "contribute to the number of personal bankruptcies, to marital instability, to the loss of jobs, and to invasions of individual privacy." 15 U.S.C. § 1692a. Congress additionally found existing laws and procedures for redressing debt collection injuries to be inadequate to protect consumers. 15 U.S.C. § 1692b.
- 14. Congress enacted the FDCPA to regulate the collection of consumer debts by debt collectors. The express purposes of the FDCPA are to "eliminate abusive debt collection practices by debt collectors, to insure that debt collectors who refrain from using abusive debt collection practices are not competitively disadvantaged, and to promote consistent State action to protect consumers against debt collection abuses." 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 15. At all relevant times, Defendant was attempting to collect an alleged consumer debt from Plaintiff.
- 16. The alleged debt at issue arose out of transactions, which were primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

- 17. Beginning in or around July 2009 and continuing until May 2010, Defendant made continuous and repeated telephone calls to Plaintiff in its attempts to collect a consumer debt.
- 18. Plaintiff received phone calls and voicemail messages from the following phone number: (888) 876-3995, which the undersigned has confirmed is Defendant's telephone number.
- 19. Defendant called Plaintiff's cellular telephone number almost everyday causing him to receive, at times, more than twenty (20) collection calls a month.
 - 20. Also, at times, Defendant would contact Plaintiff twice a day.
- 21. Further, Defendant called Plaintiff's cellular telephone without regard to the time of day or his location, and as a result, Plaintiff received debt collection calls from Defendant while he was at work, a place where it was inconvenient for him to receive debt collection calls.
- 22. Most recently, Defendant contacted Plaintiff on May 30, 2010, at 7:14 a.m. and 7:56 a.m., times which were inconvenient for Plaintiff to receive debt collection calls.
- 23. In its voicemail messages to Plaintiff, Defendant claimed that "this is a very important phone call," alarming Plaintiff and making him believe that the call was regarding ma matter more important than a debt collection phone call.
- 24. When Plaintiff did speak with Defendant, Defendant threatened Plaintiff that an attorney would be taking him to court.
- 25. To date, Defendant has not taken any legal action against Plaintiff, and no attorney has taken Plaintiff to Court regarding this alleged debt.
- 26. Finally, upon information and belief, when contacting Plaintiff on his cellular telephone, Defendant used an automatic telephone dialing system or pre-recorded or artificial

voice.

27. Plaintiff did not expressly consent to Defendant's placement of telephone calls to his cellular telephone by the use of an automatic telephone dialing system or a pre-recorded or

28. Moreover, none of Defendant's telephone calls placed to Plaintiff were for "emergency purposes," as specified in 47 U.S.C. §227(b)(1)(A).

artificial voice prior to Defendant calling his cellular telephone.

- 29. Within five days of its initial communication, Defendant failed to send Plaintiff written notification of his rights to dispute the debt and/or request verification of the debt.
- 30. To date, Plaintiff has not received any correspondence from Defendant setting forth his rights to dispute the debt and/or request verification of the debt.
- 31. Defendant's actions in attempting to collect the alleged debt were harassing, abusive and highly deceptive.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE APPLICABLE LAW THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT

- 32. The FDCPA is a strict liability statute. Taylor v. Perrin, Landry, deLaunay & Durand, 103 F.3d 1232 (5th Cir. 1997). "Because the Act imposes strict liability, a consumer need not show intentional conduct by the debt collector to be entitled to damages." Russell v. Equifax A.R.S., 74 F. 3d 30 (2d Cir. 1996); see also Gearing v. Check Brokerage Corp., 233 F.3d 469 (7th Cir. 2000) (holding unintentional misrepresentation of debt collector's legal status violated FDCPA); Clomon v. Jackson, 988 F. 2d 1314 (2d Cir. 1993).
- 33. The FDCPA is a remedial statute, and therefore must be construed liberally in favor of the debtor. Sprinkle v. SB&C Ltd., 472 F. Supp. 2d 1235 (W.D. Wash. 2006). The remedial nature of the FDCPA requires that courts interpret it liberally. Clark v. Capital Credit & Collection Services, Inc., 460 F. 3d 1162 (9th Cir. 2006). "Because the FDCPA, like the

Truth in Lending Act (TILA) 15 U.S.C §1601 et seq., is a remedial statute, it should be construed liberally in favor of the consumer." <u>Johnson v. Riddle</u>, 305 F. 3d 1107 (10th Cir. 2002).

34. The FDCPA is to be interpreted in accordance with the "least sophisticated" consumer standard. See Jeter v. Credit Bureau, Inc., 760 F.2d 1168 (11th Cir. 1985); Graziano v. Harrison, 950 F. 2d 107 (3rd Cir. 1991); Swanson v. Southern Oregon Credit Service, Inc., 869 F.2d 1222 (9th Cir. 1988). The FDCPA was not "made for the protection of experts, but for the public - that vast multitude which includes the ignorant, the unthinking, and the credulous, and the fact that a false statement may be obviously false to those who are trained and experienced does not change its character, nor take away its power to deceive others less experienced." Id. The least sophisticated consumer standard serves a dual purpose in that it ensures protection of all consumers, even naive and trusting, against deceptive collection practices, and protects collectors against liability for bizarre or idiosyncratic interpretations of collection notices. Clomon, 988 F. 2d at 1318.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE LAW THE TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1991

- 35. In 1991, Congress enacted the TCPA, in response to a growing number of consumer complaints regarding certain telemarketing practices.
- 36. The TCPA regulates, among other things, the use of automated telephone equipment, or "autodialers." Specifically, the plain language of section 227(b)(1)(A)(iii) prohibits the use of autodialers to make any call to a wireless number in the absence of an emergency or the prior express consent of the called party.
- 37. According to findings by the Federal Communication Commission ("FCC"), the agency Congress vested with authority to issue regulations implementing the TCPA, such calls

are prohibited because, as Congress found, automated or prerecorded telephone calls are a greater nuisance and invasion of privacy than live solicitation calls, and such calls can be costly and inconvenient. The FCC also recognized that wireless customers are charged for incoming calls whether they pay in advance or after the minutes are used.

38. On January 4, 2008, the FCC released a Declaratory Ruling wherein it confirmed that autodialed and prerecorded message calls to a wireless number by a creditor (or on behalf of a creditor) are permitted only if the calls are made with the "prior express consent" of the called party. The FCC "emphasize[d] that prior express consent is deemed to be granted only if the wireless number was provided by the consumer to the creditor, and that such number was provided during the transaction that resulted in the debt owed."

COUNT I DEFENDANT VIOLATED THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT

- 39. In its actions to collect a disputed debt, Defendant violated the FDCPA in one or more of the following ways:
 - a. Defendant violated of the FDCPA generally;
 - b. Defendant violated §1692c(a)(1) of the FDCPA when it contacted the Plaintiff at an unusual time or place or a time and place known or should be known to be inconvenient to the Plaintiff in connection with the collection of a debt; specifically in the absence of knowledge of circumstances to the contrary, a debt collector shall assume that the convenient time for communicating with a consumer is after 8 o'clock antemeridian and before 9 o'clock postmeridian, local time at the consumer's location;
 - c. Defendant violated §1692d of the FDCPA by harassing Plaintiff in

1

2

connection with the collection of an alleged debt;

- d. Defendant violated §1692d(5) of the FDCPA, when it caused the Plaintiff's telephone to ring repeatedly or continuously with the intent to harass, annoy or abuse Plaintiff;
- e. Defendant violated §1692e of the FDCPA by using false, deceptive, or misleading representations or means in connection with the collection of a debt;
- f. Defendant violated §1692e(5) of the FDCPA by threatening to take action that cannot legally be taken or that is not intended to be taken;
- g. Defendant violated §1692e(10) of the FDCPA by using false representations or deceptive means to collect or attempt to collect a debt;
- Defendant violated §1692f of the FDCPA by using unfair and unconscionable means with Plaintiff to collect or attempt to collect a debt;
- Defendant violated §1692g of the FDCPA by failing to send written notification, within five (5) days after its initial communication with Plaintiff, advising Plaintiff of his rights to dispute the debt or request verification of the debt; and
- Defendant acted in an otherwise deceptive, unfair and unconscionable manner and failed to comply with the FDCPA.

COUNT II DEFENDANT VIOLATED THE TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

40. Plaintiff hereby incorporates all facts and allegations specified in all preceding paragraphs, by reference as if fully set forth at length.

1 3

13

12

14 15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25

- 41. Section 227(b)(3)(A) of the Act authorizes a private cause of action for a person or entity to bring in an appropriate court of that state "an action based on a violation of this subsection or the regulations prescribed under this subsection to enjoin such violation."
- 42. Section 227(b)(3)(B), of the Act authorizes a private cause of action for a person or entity to bring in an appropriate court of that state "an action to recover for actual monetary loss from such a violation, or to receive \$500 in damages for each such violation, whichever is greater."
- 43. Defendant repeatedly placed calls to Plaintiff's cellular telephone almost everyday, causing Plaintiff to receive, at times, more than two (2) collection calls a day and at times, more than twenty (20) collection calls a month.
- 45. Defendant's conduct violated § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii) of the TCPA by making any call using any automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial prerecorded voice to any telephone number assigned to a paging service, cellular telephone service, specialized mobile radio service, or other radio common carrier service, or any service for which the called party is charged for the call.
- 46. The Act also authorizes the Court, in its discretion, to award up to three (3) times the actual damages sustained for violations.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, NORMAN SWATZELL, respectfully prays for a judgment as follows:

- Declaratory judgment that Defendants conduct violated the FDCPA and TCPA;
- b. Actual damages;
- d. Statutory damages;
- e. Costs and reasonable attorney's fees; and
- f. Any other relief deemed appropriate by this Honorable Court.

2

3 4

this case.

DATED: 4 8 11

5

6

7

8

9 10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22 23

24

25

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Plaintiff, NORMAN SWATZELL, demands a jury trial in

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

KIMMEL & SILVERMAN, P.C.

By:

Craig Thor Kimmel Attorney ID # 57100

Kimmel & Silverman, P.C.

30 E. Butler Pike Ambler, PA 19002

Phone: (215) 540-8888 Fax: (877) 788-2864

Email: kimmel@creditlaw.com